:		FILED
1	KAMALA D. HARRIS	STATE OF CALIFORNIA
2	Attorney General of California GAIL M. HEPPELL	MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA
3	Supervising Deputy Attorney General MARA FAUST	SACRAMENTO March 16, 20 12 BY In McGlone ANALYST
4	Deputy Attorney General State Bar No. 111729	The Modeline Million
	1300 I Street, Suite 125	
5	P.O. Box 944255 Sacramento, CA 94244-2550	
6	Telephone: (916) 324-5358 Facsimile: (916) 327-2247	
7	Attorneys for Complainant	
8	BEFORE THE	
9	PHYSICIAN ASSISTANT COMMITTEE MEDICAL BOARD OF CALIFORNIA	
10	DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
11/		
12	In the Matter of the Accusation Against:	Case No. 1E-2010-210162
13	STEVE KRIKORIANTZ, P.A.	ACCUSATION
14	1426 Ridgebrook Way Chico, CA 95928	
15	Physician's Assistant License No. PA15820	
16	Respondent.	
17		
18	Complainant alleges:	
19		
	PARTIES (Control of the control of t	
20	1. Elberta Portman (Complainant) brings this Accusation solely in her official capacity	
21	as the Executive Officer of the Physician Assistant Committee, Department of Consumer Affairs.	
22	2. On or about May 3, 2001, the Physician Assistant Committee issued Physician's	
23	Assistant License Number PA15820 to Steve Krikoriantz, P.A. (Respondent). The Physician's	
24	Assistant License was in full force and effect at all times relevant to the charges brought herein	
25	and will expire on March 31, 2013, unless renewed.	
26	<u>JURISDICTION</u>	
27	3. This Accusation is brought before the Physician Assistant Committee (Committee)	
28	for the Medical Board of California, Department of Consumer Affairs, under the authority of the	
		1

following laws. All section references are to the Business and Professions Code unless otherwise indicated.

- 4. Section 3527(a) provides in relevant part that the committee may order the suspension or revocation of, or the imposition of probationary conditions upon a physician assistant license after a hearing as required in Section 3528 for unprofessional conduct that includes, but is not limited to, a violation of this chapter, a violation of the Medical Practice Act, or a violation of the regulation adopted by the committee or the board.
- 5. Section 2234 provides that "the board shall take action against any licensee who is charged with unprofessional conduct. In addition to other provisions of this article, unprofessional conduct includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(b) Gross Negligence."

- 6. Section 2241.5 provided in relevant part that a physician can prescribe dangerous drugs and/or controlled substances to a patient with chronic or intractable pain but must consider whether to refer the patient to a pain specialist.
 - 7. Section 3502.1 of the Code states:
- "(a) In addition to the services authorized in the regulations adopted by the board, and except as prohibited by Section 3502, while under the supervision of a licensed physician and surgeon or physicians and surgeons authorized by law to supervise a physician assistant, a physician assistant may administer or provide medication to a patient, or transmit orally, or in writing on a patient's record or in a drug order, an order to a person who may lawfully furnish the medication or medical device pursuant to subdivisions (c) and (d).
- "(1) A supervising physician and surgeon who delegates authority to issue a drug order to a physician assistant may limit this authority by specifying the manner in which the physician assistant may issue delegated prescriptions.
- "(2) Each supervising physician and surgeon who delegates the authority to issue a drug order to a physician assistant shall first prepare or adopt a written, practice specific, formulary and protocols that specify all criteria for the use of a particular drug or device, and any

contraindications for the selection. The drugs listed shall constitute the formulary and shall include only drugs that are appropriate for use in the type of practice engaged in by the supervising physician and surgeon. When issuing a drug order, the physician assistant is acting on behalf of and as an agent for a supervising physician and surgeon.

- "(b) "Drug order" for purposes of this section means an order for medication which is dispensed to or for a patient, issued and signed by a physician assistant acting as an individual practitioner within the meaning of Section 1306.02 of Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, (1) a drug order issued pursuant to this section shall be treated in the same manner as a prescription or order of the supervising physician, (2) all references to "prescription" in this code and the Health and Safety Code shall include drug orders issued by physician assistants pursuant to authority granted by their supervising physicians, and (3) the signature of a physician assistant on a drug order shall be deemed to be the signature of a prescriber for purposes of this code and the Health and Safety Code.
- "(c) A drug order for any patient cared for by the physician assistant that is issued by the physician assistant shall either be based on the protocols described in subdivision (a) or shall be approved by the supervising physician before it is filled or carried out.
- "(1) A physician assistant shall not administer or provide a drug or issue a drug order for a drug other than for a drug listed in the formulary without advance approval from a supervising physician and surgeon for the particular patient. At the direction and under the supervision of a physician and surgeon, a physician assistant may hand to a patient of the supervising physician and surgeon a properly labeled prescription drug prepackaged by a physician and surgeon, manufacturer as defined in the Pharmacy Law, or a pharmacist.
- "(2) A physician assistant may not administer, provide or issue a drug order for Schedule II through Schedule V controlled substances without advance approval by a supervising physician and surgeon for the particular patient.
- "(3) Any drug order issued by a physician assistant shall be subject to a reasonable quantitative limitation consistent with customary medical practice in the supervising physician and surgeon's practice.

- "(d) A written drug order issued pursuant to subdivision (a), except a written drug order in a patient's medical record in a health facility or medical practice, shall contain the printed name, address, and phone number of the supervising physician and surgeon, the printed or stamped name and license number of the physician assistant, and the signature of the physician assistant. Further, a written drug order for a controlled substance, except a written drug order in a patient's medical record in a health facility or a medical practice, shall include the federal controlled substances registration number of the physician assistant. The requirements of this subdivision may be met through stamping or otherwise imprinting on the supervising physician and surgeon's prescription blank to show the name, license number, and if applicable, the federal controlled substances number of the physician assistant, and shall be signed by the physician assistant. When using a drug order, the physician assistant is acting on behalf of and as the agent of a supervising physician and surgeon.
- "(e) The medical record of any patient cared for by a physician assistant for whom the supervising physician and surgeon's drug order has been issued or carried out shall be reviewed and countersigned and dated by a supervising physician and surgeon within seven days.
- "(f) All physician assistants who are authorized by their supervising physicians to issue drug orders for controlled substances shall register with the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)."
- 8. Title 16 California Code of Regulations section 1399.541 specifies that physician assistants act in place of their supervising physician when the proper delegation and protocols are in place.
- 9. Title 16 California Code of Regulations 1399.610 section specifies the requirements for an approved Controlled Substance education course for a Physician Assistant to administer, provide or issue a Drug order for Schedule II-V Controlled Substances without advance approval from a Supervising Physician. The course shall include all eight learning objectives specified at length in the Code of Regulations.
- 10. Section 125.3 of the Code states, in pertinent part, that the Board may request the administrative law judge to direct a licentiate found to have committed a violation or violations of

the licensing act to pay a sum not to exceed the reasonable costs of the investigation and enforcement of the case.

DRUGS

- 11. Hydrocodone, or generic Norco or Vicodin, is a combination drug containing hydrocodone bitartrate and acetaminophen is a Schedule III controlled substance as defined by Health and Safety Code section 11056, subdivision (e)(4), and is a dangerous drug as defined in section 4022 of the Code.
- 12. Morphine Sulfate is a pure opiod which is a Schedule II controlled substance as defined by Health and Safety Code section 11055, subdivision (b)(1)(L), and is a dangerous drug as defined in section 4022 of the Code.
- 13. Phenergan, a trade name for promethazine hydrocloride, is a dangerous drug as defined in section 4022 of the Code.
- 14. Soma, a trade name for carisoprodol, is a dangerous drug as defined in section 4022 of the Code.
- 15. Ultram, a trade name for tramadol hydrochloride, is a dangerous drug as defined in section 4022 of the Code.
- 16. Valium, a trade name for diazepam is a benzodiazepine derivative, is a Schedule IV controlled substance as defined by Health and Safety Code section 11057, subdivision (d)(9), as is a dangerous drug as defined in section 4022 of the Code.

FIRST CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

(Unprofessional Conduct/Gross Negligence - Failure to Consult with Supervising Physician Regarding the Patient's Failure to Respond to Pain Medication Treatment)
[Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 3527(a), 2234(b), 3502.1(a)(2)(c)(2), and Title 16 CCR 1399.541]

17. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under sections 3527(a), and 2234(b), 3502.1(a)(2)(c)(2), and Title 16 CCR 1399.541 in that he failed to consult with his supervising physician as to the refractory condition of Patient T.H.'s pain, nor did he receive patient specific authorization for the transmittal of the Scheduled medication he prescribed. The circumstances are as follows:

///

- 18. On or about November 29, 2007, respondent undertook the care and treatment of patient T.H., a thirty year old female, for chronic back pain and skin lesions. On or about December 11, 2009, respondent evaluated T.H.'s back pain and ordered ninety (90) Hydrocodone 10/325 tablets every six hours as needed for pain. On or about January 8, 2010, respondent prescribed to patient T.H., Phenergan, Pseudoephedrine and Valium for her back pain. On or about January 22, 2010 respondent phoned in a prescription for Ultram for patient T.H. On or about February 17, 2010, respondent prescribed to patient T. H. ninety (90) Norco tablets and two hundred forty (240) Ultram tablets.
- 19. Respondent produced no Delegation of Services Agreement nor a practice-specific formulary that were consistent with his supervising physician's specialty covering his treatment of patient T.H. Respondent prescribed his initial narcotic pain medications at the highest dose. In addition respondent prescribed two opiod drugs (Norco and Ultram) at high therapeutic doses for the same condition. These errors may not have occurred if respondent properly consulted with his supervising physician and/or received patient specific authorization for the transmittal of Scheduled medication.
- 20. On or about March 11, 2010, respondent prescribed Vicodin to patient T.H. and treated the patient for an infectious skin condition. On or about March 28, 2010, respondent authorized a refill of Valium for patient T.H. and again saw her for her skin condition. On or about April 21, 2010 respondent saw T.H. for a follow-up visit about her back pain. Respondent prescribed to T.H. Norco 10/325 ninety (90) tablets without questioning the patient about her prescription for ninety (90) Vicodin tablets that she filled on April 9, 2010. On or about May 27, 2010, respondent prescribed ninety (90) Norco tablets 25 mg to patient T.H. On or about June 8, 2010, respondent prescribed one hundred twenty (120) Morphine Sulfate 60 g, to be taken four times a day, to patient T.H. Respondent also prescribed Soma to T.H.
- 21. Patient T.H. died on June 12, 2010 of acute morphine poisoning. A toxicology screen revealed Benzodiazepines, Carisoprodol, Olazapine, Opiates, Promethazine and Trazadone in patient T.H.'s body. Respondent's failure to consult with his supervising physician as to the

refractory condition of Patient T.H.'s pain, and to transmit the Scheduled medication without		
patient specific authorization constitutes unprofessional conduct and gross negligence.		
SECOND CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE		
(Unprofessional Conduct/Gross Negligence - Failure to Refer Patient to a Pain Specialist) [Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 3527(a), 2234(b), 2241.5, 3502.1(a)(2)(c)(2) and Title 16 CCR 1399.541]		
21. Complainant realleges paragraphs 17 through 21 above, as if fully set forth at this		
point. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under sections 3527(a), 2234(b), and 2241.5,		
3502.1(a)(2)(c)(2), and Title 16 CCR 1399.541 in that he failed to consult with his supervising		
physician and/or failed to refer this patient to a pain specialist and that such failures constitute		
unprofessional conduct and gross negligence.		
THIRD CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE		
(Unprofessional Conduct/Gross Negligence - Failure to Receive Authorization for Transmittal of Scheduled Medication and/or had not Completed the Required Controlled Substance Class)		
[Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 3527(a), 2234(b), 3502.1(a)(2)(c)(2), and Title 16 CCR 1399.		
22. Complainant realleges paragraphs 17 through 21 above, as if fully set forth at this		
point. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under sections 3527(a), 2234(b), 3502.1 (a)(2)		
and (c)(2), and Title 16 CCR section 1399.610 in that respondent transmitted orders for		
medication to patient T.H. without a written practice-specific formulary and/or had not		
completed the required controlled substance education course to transmit orders for Scheduled		
medications and such failures constitute unprofessional conduct and gross negligence.		
FOURTH CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE (Unprofessional Conduct/Gross Negligence - Treating Chronic Pain Without a Delegation of Services Agreement) [Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 3527(a), 2234(b), 3502.1(a)(2)(c)(2), and Title 16 CCR 1399.541]		
		23. Complainant realleges paragraphs 17 through 21 above, as if fully set forth at this
		point. Respondent is subject to disciplinary action under sections 3527(a), 2234(b), 3502.1 (a)(2)
and (c)(2), and Title 16 CCR section 1399.541, in that respondent did not submit a Delegation of		
Services Agreement to treat patient T.H.'s chronic pain and such a failure constitutes		
unprofessional conduct and gross negligence.		
///		

PRAYER

WHEREFORE, Complainant requests that a hearing be held on the matters herein alleged, and that following the hearing, the Physician Assistant Committee issue a decision:

- 1. Revoking or suspending Physician's Assistant License Number PA15820, issued to Steve Krikoriantz, P.A.
- 2. Ordering Steve Krikoriantz, P.A. to pay the Physician Assistant Committee the reasonable costs of the investigation and enforcement of this case, pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 125.3;
 - 3. Taking such other and further action as deemed necessary and proper.

DATED: March 16, 2012

ELBERTA PORTMAN

Executive Officer

Physician Assistant Committee Department of Consumer Affairs

State of California Complainant

SA2012104866 10846410.doc